THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1891. WASHINGTON OFFICE-513 Fourteenth st Telephone Calla, Business Office...... 238 | Editorial Rooms..... TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. DAILY BY MAIL One year, without Sunday Six months, without Sunday

Bix months, with Sunday Three months, without Sunday Three months, with Sunday. One month, without Sunday One month, with sunday. Delivered by carrier in city, 25 cents per week.

WEEKLY. Reduced Rates to Clubs. Subscribe with any of our numerous agents, send subscriptions to the

Persons sending the Journal through the mails the United States should put on an eight-page paper a ONE-CENT postage stamp; on a twelve or sixteenpage paper a TWO-CENT postage stamp. Foreign post-

JOURNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY,

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

All communications intended for publication in this paper must, in order to receive attention, be acnied by the name and address of the writer.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL Can be found at the following places: PARIS-American Exchange in Paris, 26 Boulevard NEW YORK-Gilsey House and Windsor Hotel.

PHILADELPHIA-A. P. Kemble, 3735 Lancaste CHICAGO-Palmer House. CINCINNATI-J. B. Hawley & Co., 154 Vine street.

LOUISVILLE-C. T. Deering, northwest corn Third and Jefferson streets. ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot and Southern Hotel. -WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt

This year's crops will surpass any thing in the memory of our old friend, the oldest inhabitant.

Good wages make good purchasers, and good purchasers make good business. Protection makes good wages.

It is not alone the protected industries

in which wages are increased. All other industries sympathize and participate in the benefit. A CAREFUL reading of the city charter

fails to discover any clause giving the Mayor a right to authorize any city official to violate it. UNDER free trade there would be no

trouble about the distribution of wealth. We should only have to fight the distribution of poverty. It is sometimes inconvenient to obey

the law, but it is always best to do so. The charter is the law, and Controller Woollen should observe it. WHEN you raise the foundation of

house you raise the whole superstructure. So protection, in raising the wages of labor, benefits all classes. THE motto of labor organizations is:

"The interest of one is the interest of all." Hence any policy that causes high wages in one industry benefits all. THE wages of every workingman in

the United States have been materially increased by protection, and would be materially reduced by a tariff for revenue only.

THE Cleveland and the Hill organs are brandishing their razors in each other's faces despite the warnings of a few nice Democratic organs like the Brooklyn Eagle.

More scrub stock is being entered for the Democratic candidacy for the presidency than ever before. And the remark is made with a list of Democratic Presidents in mind.

THE Coy machine is being worked as vigorously as if that Democratic boss was a candidate for Mayor himself; but Mr. Coy knows how much better it is to own a Mayor than to be one.

WHILE thousands of politicians are very unhappy over the results of the McKinley law, Decatur, Ill., reports the only opponent of that measure who has gone crazy in consequence of it.

THE new tax law will squeeze forty times as much out of individuals as it will out of corporations, and the principal squeezing will be on real estate. That was the intention of the framers of the law.

THE Alliance Farmer, the organ of the order in Georgia, has discovered "rank treason among its members," and expresses the fear that "the corruption of the Alliance leaders will disrupt the organization."

THE press of Philadelphia is unanimous in declaring Bardsley's latest statement as utterly unworthy of belief. It is regarded as the vicious attempt of a perjured convict to smirch the characters of honest men.

THE report that Governor Campbell, after showing that he has control of the State convention in Ohio, will retire from the contest in the interest of harmony, does not enthuse Republicans. whose favorite the Governor is.

THE report comes from New York that Mr. Cleveland has refused to take part in the Ohio campaign, on the ground that it would be undignified for him to go anywhere to make public political speeches outside of the range of his daily life. Governor Hill, however, has promised a week to the Ohio campaign.

THE report comes from New York that ex-Secretary Whitney is in the field as an anti-Hill aspirant for the Democratic presidential candidacy and will have the support of Tammany and generally sweep the board. Mr. Whitney is an abler man than Mr. Flower and can command as big a barrel, being connected with some of the magnates of the Standard Oil Company.

In Chicago the saloon tax is \$500 a year, and it is proposed to make it \$600. As there are now 6,000 saloons in the city this would give an increased revenue of \$600,000. Chicago is by no means a narrow-gauge town, and cannot be charged with lack of liberality in such matters, yet the proposition to raise the | part of the body at the expense of an-

make Indiana Democrats feel very much ashamed of themselves, if anything could. In this State, thanks to Democratic Legislatures, no city can charge a saloon license of more than \$250. Indianapolis, whose city government has to live from hand to mouth, and which is hampered at every turn for lack of funds, might just as well as not raise twice as much as it does from its saloon tax. If the Democratic party would permit the saloons to be taxed as they ought to be the city could raise enough from that source to carry on an extensive system of street paving, and have enough left every year to constitute a sinking fund towards paying off the city debt. One of the chief objects of the Democratic party is to prevent such legislation as this.

PROTECTION A SOURCE OF WEALTH.

In a speech delivered by Major Mc-Kinley he cited the fact that under protection the savings banks deposits in this country have increased very largely. "The deposits of all the savings banks of New England in 1886," he said, "equaled \$554,532,434. The deposits of all the savings banks of New York in 1886 were \$482,686,730. The deposits in the savings banks of Massachusetts for the year 1887 were \$302,948,624, and the number of depositors was 944,778, or \$320.67 for each depositor. The savings banks of nine States have in nineteen years increased their deposits \$628,000,-000. The English savings banks have in thirty-four years increased theirs \$350,000,000. Our operatives deposit \$7 to the English operatives' \$1."

This is a hard argument to answer, but the St. Louis Republic attempts to do it by asserting that protection has enriched a few States at the expense of the rest. Nobody denies, says the Re-THE new tax law is having one good | public, that the protective policy has effect. It is making persons who do not | made the New England States enormousown any real estate thank their lucky | ly rich, but it asserts that while those States have been growing rich very rapidly, other States have been making comparatively slow progress in the accumulation of wealth. In support of this view the Republic says:

In the year 1886 the savings banks deposits in all the other States and Territories-twenty-nine States and six Terri-tories-were only \$130,000,000-less than one half what they were in the favored manufacturing State of Massachusetts alone The six favored New England States, with a population of only 4,694,000, had (\$554,532,-434) four times as much as the twenty-nine agricultural States and six Territories

with an aggregate population of 45,000,000. The number of depositors in Massachusetts alone was 944,778—one in every two of the population, and two and a half times the number of votes cast in the last presidential election-and each of these de positors had \$320 to his credit in bank. I the savings deposits in Massachusetts had been distributed among the whole popula-State would have received \$150. But if the deposits in the lowa savings banks (\$9,969,-019) had been distributed similarly each person in that State would have received

In the year referred to by Major McKin-ley the single New England State of New Hampshire had (\$50,822,726) more than three times as much as Major McKinley's own State, Ohio (\$15,065,659); and Rhode Island with a population of only 345,000, had (\$53, 284,821) more than twice as much as the three Western States of Indiana, Illinois and lowa (\$26,300,000), with an aggregate population of 7,800,000.

These figures corroborate Major Mc-Kinley's statement in regard to the prosperity of New England, but they furnish no support to the assertion that this prosperity is gained at the expense of other sections of the country. Before noticing that assertion we may say that recent statistics of savings banks deposits in New England show that there has been no check to its prosperity in this regard. In 1888 there were in the savings banks and other savings institutions of Massachusetts \$315,185,070, an increase for the year of \$12,236,446. In 1890 these savings had increased to \$353,592,957, representing 1,083,817 open accounts. In Maine the deposits increased from \$40,-969,663 in 1888, to \$47,781,166 in 1890. In Rhode Island they increased in the same period from \$57,699,884 to \$63,716,251. It may, therefore, be accepted as a fixed fact that the wealth of the New England States has increased very rapidly under

to increase from year to year. But the Republic says, "protection has not made the country rich; it has only made the favored northeastern corner of it rich by draining the other sections of the country into it." In other words, while the New England States have been growing rich very rapidly the Western and Northwestern States have made but little progress. This will be news to the inhabitants of those States. Especially will it be news to those who are old enough to look back, say, to 1860 and recall the marvelous growth of those States during thirty years of protection. The history of the world furnishes no parallel to it. The truth is, the increase in the taxable wealth of these States during the last thirty years has been much greater than that of the New England States during the same

The savings-bank argument is misleading in this, that while these banks are an established and important feature in New England they are hardly found at all in the West. But it does not follow that the Western people do not save money. They do save enormous sums, but it is deposited in national or private banks, goes into building and loan associations, or is invested in business with a view of making more money. The aggregate capital of the building and loan associations of the United States exceeds that of the national banks. These institutions are chiefly in the Western States, and they furnish the best possible form of savings banks. Millions upon millions of dollars go into them every year toward securing homes for the depositors. Other millions are deposited in national banks. No longer ago than yesterday the Omaha Bee published a statement showing that the deposits in the State and national banks of Nebraska amount to \$50,507,043, or \$47 per capita for the entire population of the State. So it is in every Western State. The absence of savings banks

does not argue the absence of savings. To say that the protective policy has enriched New England at the expense of the rest of the country is as abourd as to say that nourishing food could strengthen and develop one limb or one saloon tax from \$500 to \$600 a year other. The food that nourishes the higher, than the average prices of all person being an officer in any corporation, crop this year will aggregate 60,000,000 W. Wynn Westcot, M. I am nourishes the legs also. The blood American wools at the farm. This state- and no person holding any lucrative office, bushels, an unusually large harvest. It is London, May 19, 1891.

cannot be fed without feeding the muscles. The policy that has enriched the New England States has enriched every other State.

NEVER SAW BETTER DAYS.

The chronic lament of the Western

calamityite and of the free-trader in the East is that the wealth of the country is accumulating in a few hands. The former tell us that in the early days of the Republic the farmers had 75 per cent. of the wealth, while now they have but 25 per cent., but they pass by the greater fact that the values of farms in the United States increased from \$3,415,000,000 in 1850 to \$10,580,000,000 in 1880, and will be shown to have been more than \$12,500,000,000 when the statistics of 1890 are made public. The wage-earners in this country are told by the free-traders that they are being robbed in the interest of the millionaire manufacturers by the protective tariff. One wonders how many sensible people believe this sort of stuff. With the average of wages at least 75 per cent. greater in this country than in Great Britain, and 100 per cent. above those elsewhere in Europe, while the cost of all the necessaries of life is not 10 per cent, more here than in the most favored countries of Europe, how is it possible for a man of average sense to stand up and declare that the wageearner is being robbed in the interest of the manufacturer, and that his condition is more deplorable than at any previous period? The average of wages was never so high in this country as now, and, measured by purchasing power, they are a third higher than at the close of the war. Once in a while, a free-trade paper, in an hour of candor, tells the truth, and such an hour of that quality appears to have been visiting the office of the free-trade Boston Herald when it said:

We, too, have lived in Arcady. Our memory runs back to the time when, according to Mr. Bellamy's estimate, the assets were fairly divided among the copartners. By the way, there were only 26,000,000 of them then, for the four million slaves cannot be reckoned as members of the firm. Well, in comparison with the United States of today, Mr. Bellamy's Arcady was a poor place to live in. People were not nearly so well off as they are at present. We are not speaking of the millionaires, but of the masses. Wages were smaller, wealth was less diffused, for there was far less of it to distribute. The opportunities to make money and better one's condition were neither as numerous nor as promising as

those now in view. This is the testimony of a free-trade paper when it is frankly combating the heresy of Bellamyism and forgets that it is bearing testimony to the beneficent results of the system of protection. The truth is, and every man and woman who will investigate can see, that the masses of this country are not only infinitely better off than those of any other country, but are infinitely better off than they were in this country fifty or seventy-five years ago. When, therefore, the calamityite and the free-trade theorist come about, let sensible people combat their false assumptions with the overwhelming fact of the general prosperity of the people of the United States.

THE ASSAULTS ON THE WOOL INDUSTRY.

The free-trade press is devoting itself to the double effort of proving to the wool-growers that the tariff on wool is of no use to them and of demonstrating to the manufacturers that the duty on wool is keeping them from what they are pleased to call the markets of the world. The difficulty is that one set of arguments or assumptions demolishes the other. Every alleged reason that the duty on wool does not promote the interests of the American wool-grower is a reason why it does not interfere with the interests of the manufacturer, while every alleged argument to show that the wool duty interferes with the manufacturer by causing him to pay a higher price for his wools is an argument calculated to convince the wool-grower that the duty is for his interest. To the woolgrowers the free-traders are declaring that their wools do not command so good a price now as before the passage of the the protective policy and is continuing | McKinley law. This is true, but it is true because the price of wool has fallen in the markets of the world. This is due to the fact that the production of wool in Australia and South America has been more than doubled in recent years. From the passage of the Mc-Kinley bill in October to the first of March the prices of wool in Australia fell nearly 25 per cent. from the average of the previous year. But how is it with the best American grades? No. 1 Ohio fleece brings 2 cents a pound more now, and spring California 3 cents a pound more than a year ago. The average of all grades is possibly a little lower in this country than a year ago; but intelligent farmers will not be deceived by the free-trade clamor about the price of wool, even if made by quasi-Republican papers. They know that the protective tariff, even when inadequate, has saved them from the disaster which increasing foreign competition and the most decided decline in prices in Australia and South America would have inflicted but for its barrier. The truth is that the best American wools, grown for the American market, are always in demand at the highest prices paid.

The free-trader also lays great stress upon the assumption that the American wools are so inferior that foreign fine wools must always be in demand to mix with them. Mr. F. B. Norton, of Burlington, Wis., an expert on the subject, in a recent letter to the Wisconsin Farmer, declares that in the quality of wool the best product of Ohio is the best in the world-an assertion which is proved, he says, by the fact that Australian flock-masters have for several years introduced the best American sheep from Ohio to improve their flocks. Indeed, it would be strange if, with the great variety of soil and climate, the United States could not produce as good wools as can be produced elsewhere in the world.

In an article on this subject by David Hall Rice, of Boston, there are some very interesting facts regarding the prices of wool. In the first place, he gives quotations showing that the prices of all wools at the port of export, before the duty is paid, have always been a little higher, and at times considerably

ment is followed by another to the effect that the wool-grower in Australia received only from 9 to 17 cents a pound for his wool from 1881-87 at his farm, while the American farmer was getting from 23 to 31 cents. The free-trade middleman has added from 50 to 66 per cent. to the price of this wool for transportation to London and commissions. Thus the American woolgrower gets an average of 14 cents a pound more for his wool than the Australian farmer, while the American manufacturer could, if he chose to go to the wool-grower instead of the commission merchant, buy his wool cheaper than he could in London before

the duty is added. The wool industry is a very important one to the whole country; and it is cause for congratulation that sheep-growing is making steady progress in the improvements of the flocks, which is best shown in the fact that since 1860 the average weight of the fleece has increased from two and one-half to six pounds, while the quality of the mutton has been greatly improved. The sheep industry is essential to the restoration of the soils of the older States, which cannot be done so effectually by any other means. The free-trader is fighting the sheep industry with all his vigor, well knowing that if wool could be put upon the free list the tens of thousands of farmers who raise sheep might more readily be induced to join the Auglomaniac party.

THE public is assured with the utmost positiveness that the Mormons in Utah have fully given up polygamy and have no desire to take it up again. The public will be glad to hear this, but will be much more gratified to have it confirmed, particularly when the Mormons are so desirous of having the Territory admitted to the Union. As a Territory polygamy can be taken care of by the federal government, but Utah once a State, controlled by a Mormon majority, the Constitution can be changed to protect the corner-stone of the faith as delivered unto Joseph Smith. Consequently, it will be early enough to admit Utah when the Mormons have had time to prove their conversion, or when a majority of the people in the Territory are gentiles.

THE Atlanta Constitution severely criticises those papers which have been publishing sensational reports from Bar Harbor relative to the health of Secretary Blaine, and attributes it to malice inside his own party. As the papers which have published these sensational and false reports, declaring that Mr Blaine is at death's door, are Democratic if anything, the criticism of the Constitution is not well grounded. That the publication of such false and alarming reports is brutal no one can question, but it is the result of that sort of enterprise which seeks notoriety and money by resorting to vulgar and cruel means.

Ex-Consul Corte, who was interriewed in Paris concerning matters and things in New Orleans, says the police of that city is recruited from the lowest class and consists of ragamuffins and rascals. We believe it has never been suspected that there was anything in the city government of New Orleans worthy of imitation. Having been from time in nemorial exclusively Democratic it has reached a degree of phenomenal badness.

HERE is more trouble for the calamity hriekers. In thirty-eight counties of Kansas, during the month of June, farm mortgages were paid off to the amount of \$784,352, while new ones were filed for \$473,674. This shows that of the mortgages maturing during that month considerably more than one-half were paid off, while the rest were renewed.

NOTHING is so important as that America shall separate herself from the systems of turope and establish one of her own.

But the party which claims Thomas Jefferson as the author of its principles declares that nothing is so important as that America shall cease to have an industrial system of its own in order that European systems may prosper.

A FEW days since a dry-goods house in a Southern city failed for \$2,000,000, to the great surprise of a large number of creditors. In court the ruined man confessed that he had lost large sums of money in gambling saloons in New York, betting on horse-races, prize-fights, etc. In fact, he was a sporting man and a plunger. Hence the failure.

MR. PAYNE, chairman of the Republican committee in Wisconsin, says that the outlook for the redemption of that State from Democratic rule is hopeful, and that all the people are opposed to anything that smacks of a cheap dollar, which is due to the influence of the large German population. He believes that President Harrison will be renominated.

MR. DEWEY, late editor of the Journal of the Knights of Labor, and a prominent member of the order, has written a letter to Secretary Foster commending his course with reference to the discharged plate printers. He says that every one of those who are demanding the restoration of the discharged men is a Democratic politician.

FARMERS who are asked to make was op railroads and banks should reflect how they would move the present big wheat crop without either. Indiana, with her big crops and without railroads or banks, would be as badly off as a starving man on a desert island with a bag full of gold.

THE New York Press warns the Republicans that they will be compelled to fight the "big four," the Whitney. Payne, Brice and Standard Oil syndicate, in the presidential election, and that New York will be the battle-

THE young woman in San Francisco who insisted that her betrothed should prove his devotion by riding from New Bedford, Mass., to that city on a bicycle, is not quite so complete a fool as the young man, because he is actually making the trip.

An act of the last Legislature says no

shall be a notary public. Deputy Controller Perrott continues to act as a notary and collect fees in violation of this law. If he refuses to obey the law he should be removed from office, and if his superiors fail to enforce the law the people should remove

PROFESSOR BICKMORE, who has been delivering scientific lectures under the patronage of the State Department of Public Instruction, in New York, says the artificial propagation of cod is one of the interesting problems of the times. The express companies are doing what they can to solve it by distributing C. O. D. packages.

EDITOR RAY, of Shelbyville, repudiates the interview recently imputed to him, in which he was made to urge Governor Gray for second place on the Democratic ticket. He says "Governor Gray is the peer of all aspirants for the first place." That is awfully rough on the other aspirants.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Hyphen Again. "Mrs. Billson-Spratt is such a disagreeable creature. I cannot understand the secret of her husband's attachment to her." "Neither can I, if you leave that hyphen out

Just Now. In various States may be descried The gath'ring political storm;

While the outs do "view with alarm." A Scientific Deduction. "'Dr. Dowd," read Mr. Weary Watkins, 'has found that each cubic inch of soil contains from 60,000 to 2,250,000 my-noot o-r, or, g-a-n, gan, i-s-m-s, organisms.' Wat's a organisms,

The ins are engaged in "pointing with pride,"

Hungry!" "A organism," replied Mr. Hungry Higgins, in an aggravating tone of intellectual superiority, "is a livin' critter, of course."

"If them figgers is right, what a travelin' me

you must be!" replied Mr. Watkins. Applying a Theory.

The Smirt Man was walking along the street, when his hat blew off. "Now," said he to his companion, "I shall not take the trouble to chase that Derby. Some

good Saraaritan will save me the trouble. There! That little colored bootblack has caught it already. He's even brushing-hi, there! you! Where's that infernal nigger going?" Then the Smart Man started to run, but by the time he reached the alley up which his good

Samaritan had fied, the g. S. was out of sight. "If you ever say a word about this," said the Smart Man, as he returned to his friend, "I'll paralyze you. Let's go and take somethingafter I have bought another hat."

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

ANNA SHAW, the woman preacher, says she wears short hair simply because she was born that way.

A PORTABLE telephone for use on the battle-field has been invented by a Frenchman named Roulez. Farragut at the maintop with his trumpet may yet be succeeded by an admiral with a telephone.

LADY CAITHNESS, the high priestess of Parisian theosophy, is as wealthy as she in imaginative, and she can foot all the bills of the new creed without feeling much poorer for the effort. Ir may interest American heiresses to

learn that the fees incidental to the ob

taining of the title of baron in Germany are said to figure up about \$5,000; that of count, \$20,000; duke, \$30,000, and a prince, EVERY day, about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, according to the season, the Pope recites the resary with Mgr. Angeli, his private secretary, and one of the priests of

the household. In all religious exercises Leo XIII bears a serious, dignified and im-ACCORDING to the Figure, of Paris, an official of the totalisator recently paid 86, 000 francs to a lucky player on the races, instead of 32,000 france Great was the man's astonishment to receive the 4,000 francs on the following day from-ex-King

Milan, of Servia, the fortunate winner. MRS. GRANT is greatly enjoying the visit of her daughter, Mrs. Nellie Grant-Sartoria, and the three little ones, Vivien, Rosemary and Lionel. The Sartoris family will permit Mrs. Nellie to stay over here until fall but then she must return, as the English laws do not permit a woman to take her children and leave her country for a longer time than her husband sees fit to have her

MRS. ELLA WHEELER-WILCOX, Mrs. Charles Collis, Lillian Russell and Miss Elita Proctor Otis, the amateur actress, are among the few New York women who wear thumb rings. That which adorns the sinister thumb of Mrs. Wilcox is set in dismonds and is very valuable. The fad does not number many votaries in this country although the wearing of such rings is said to be rather common in France and Eng-

Ir is said that the inhabitants of Tunbridge Wells do not derive much pleasure from the presence of Mrs. Antonio Navarro. Right gladly would the good people fete her and entertain her every day in the week, and every week in the year, but "Our Mary" will have none of it. She is so in love with her quiet home life that she will not leave it, except to make a few cherished calls upon intimate friends and to visit the Roman Catholic Church with her husband by her side.

QUEEN VICTORIA, in her lonesome moments, can gather her little family brood about her. She now has but fifty living descendants, including sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, greatgrandsons and great-granddaughters. Besidesthese she has four sons-in law, four daughters-in-law, five grandsons-in-law, and one granddaughter-in-law. There have died one son, one daughter, five grandsons, one granddaughter, one great-grandson and one son-in-law.

ANDREW LANG is some years older than the majority of his readers suppose him to be. He has reached forty-seven and his hair is turning gray and growing scant. He is tall, thin and dark, and bas an unpleasant laugh. He talks slowly and with an effort, his conversation frequently falling into what they call in Eugland the Oxford drawl. Lang is said to be working at a tremendous pace. He earns a large income, but there is little of it left for the bank after his heavy household expenses have been paid. Some of his American admirers are inclined to think that he writes too much, for there are evidences of dilution in his later prose productions.

THE will of the late Dr. Henry Schliemann was opened in Athens a few days ago The two oldest children of the e- lorer's divorced wife, now living with their mother in St. Petersburg, receive each 1,000,000 francs. Madame Sophie Schliemanu-Kostromenos, the second wife, receives also 1,000,000 francs and the three beautiful houses owned by Schliemann in the Greek capital. Two of these houses contain valuable art treasures, while the third includes the Schliemann Museum. The two children of his second marriage also inherit each 1,000,000 francs from their father. A mausoleum for the Schliemann family is being built at present in the beautiful cemetery near Athens.

A Woman's Pique,

The true inwardness of the sensational reports that have been sent from Bar Harbor about Secretary Blaine's health is that they were written by a woman piqued by the refusal of the Blaines to admit her to Stanwood. Secretary Blaine is not s well man, but he is getting well, and that s all that is expected. The solicitude of fake correspondents over his health is presumptuous and reprehensible.

Should Praise Instead of Complain.

Philadelphia Press. Here are some facts for those Kansas farmers who are engaged in chasing iridescent economic schemes. The Kansas wheat

estimated that Kansas has raised more corr and oats this year and has more live stock on hand than has been the case for years. A careful computation made by a Western correspondent shows that the total prodnets of the Kansas farms will put \$200,000,-000 in circulation in that State before Jan. 1, 1892. What are the farmers complaining of, anyhow?

A MEMORABLE ANNIVERSARY.

Frenchmen Will To-Day Celebrate the Fall of the Hated Bastile.

On Tuesday. July 14, the sons and daughters of France in all parts of the world will celebrate the fall of the Bastile. It is their national holiday, the Frenchman's Fourth of July. It commemorates the dawn of freedom in their native land. On July 14, 1789, the hated Bastile fell. All that was typical of the despotism of the aristocracy was destroyed by the people, and the first blow was struck that led to the French revolution and to the establishment of the French republic. When the anniversary comes around every Frenchman in America dons his best raiment and pins the tri-color to his breast. His wife, his sweetheart and his sister all put on their gayest attire and prepare for festivities, that last from early morn till long after midnight. The French flag waves in every city in the land. French-American citizens march in the streets. 'The Marseillaise" is borne on every breeze, and the cry "Vive la France" echoes to the clinking of glasses filled with wine from France's own suppy hillsides. Mirth. gayety and jollification are the order of the day. Parades in the morning, picnics and festivals in the afternoon. dancing at night, with much ing. eating. singing and telling tales of the fatherland make the day one to be talked of in the French colony until another anniversary rolls around. Theday that Frenchmen celebrate was one of the most dramatic in the whole history of a dramatic nation. Driven desperate by long years of oppression, the masses had risen against the classes. Gradually the spirit of rebellion had taken shape, and the result was a French mob, a wild, desperate, determined Parisian mob. And what more natural than that the first blow should be struck at the hated Bastile? Through the reigns of half a dozen kings the mere mention of the name Bastile struck terror to the bravest citizen. Of all that was horrible and revolting in dungeons, the Bastile was the worst. Only political prisoners or personal enemies of the ruler were sent there. The fate of the common thief was para-

dise compared with what was provided for the throne. The sentence "to the Bastile," pronounced without hearing and without trial; meant a living death to the victim. Once within the grim walls, there was no redress. Like the bottomless pit, men who entered there were never heard of again. Others went mad within the prison. Subterranean cells to which no ray of light penetrated, drove some men crazy. Others were subjected to inhuman cruelty by the machines for torture, invented to extract secrets from political enemies. Worse than a sentence to Siberian mines was incarceration in the Bastile during the times preceding the French revolu-tion. The prison was originally the Castle of Paris and was built by order of Charles about 1870. It was intended as a defense against the English. During the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was used as a state prison and was provided with vast bulwarks and ditches. On each of its longer sides it had four tall towers armed with cannon. During the reigns of Louis XIV and XV it was frequently filled with prisoners, most of them of the higher ranks. The inmates were sacrificed to political despotism, court intrigues, ecclesiastical tyrappy or were victims of family quarrels. hey were noblemen, authors, priests and publishers. Often the unfortunates were forgotten after being incarcerated. Their friends and relatives gave them up for dead, and the records were silent as to the when the populace, frenzied by oppression and debauchery, rose, the Bastile was in charge of De Launay, the Governor, and a garrison of eighty-two old soldiers and Swiss. The citizens formed an army of 60,000 men enrolled and divided into companies. The French Guards, stationed at Paris, joined with the revolutionists, and

the city was at their mercy. It was on the morning of the 14th of July. Some one raised the cry, "To the Bastile!" It was resounded from rank to rank, from street to street, until the citizens' army was inspired with the thought of demolishing the odious emblem of tyrannical rule. They were armed with hastily forged pikes, with muskets taken from gun-shops, and with gilded lances and battle-axes snatched from the Royal Guard. A formidable re-sistance was made by De Launay and the garrison, but after four hours of fighting, the gates, which had resisted for twentythree days an army headed by Conde, were battered down. De Launay and his principal officers were put to death. The whole garrison would have suffered the same fate but for the intervention of the French Guards. Ambng those who per-ished was Requalt, a subaltern officer, who prevented the Governor from blowing up the powder magazine. The heads of De Launay and of De Hesseles, who were accused of conspiracy, were carried about the streets by the mob. Several persons were found in the Bastile. They were released in triumph. Two were sent to a madhouse, as they were hopelessly insane. The Bastile was immediately destroyed, The instruments of torture were dragged from the dungeons and exposed in the streets. The walls of the structure were torn down amid the thunder of cannon and the chanting of the Te Deum. Citizens danced on its ruius all night and the greatest jollification followed. The mob wore tri-colored cockades, revolution. The fall of the Bastile alarmed the nobles. Nearly all of them fled the country. Neckar, who had been deposed by the King, Louis XVI, was recalled. Lafayette was given command of the militia of Paris, organized as a national guard, and the red, white and blue was adopted as a national flag.

MADAME BLAVATSKY.

Her Followers Find Fault with the Press Comments on Her Life. London Letter in Brooklyn Eagle.

We, the undersigned, members of the Theosophical Society, who have intimately known the late Mme. Blavatsky, have read with surprise and disgust the extraor dinary and baseless falsehoods concerning her life and moral character circulated by a portion of the press. We do not propose to attempt any answer in detail to libels as monstrous as they are vile, libels which deal, moreover, with sapposed events laid in distant quarters of the world without any evidence being adduced to subsautiate the allegation. Is it right, even for the sake of soiling a dead woman's memory, to ignore the ordinary rule of law that the onus of proof lies on the accuser? What character can be safe if any unsupported slander is to be taken for proof fact? We content ourselves with staking our honor and reputation on the statement that her character was of an exceptionally pure and lofty type, that her life was unsulfied and her integrity spotless. It is because we know this that we were and are proud to follow her guidance, and desire to place on public record the facts that we owe toher the noblest inspiration of our lives. As regards the curious idea that Mme. Blavatsky's death has given rise to any contest for her "vacant place," will you permit us to say that the organization of the Theosophical Society remains unaffected by her death! In conjunction with Colonel H. S. Olcoit the president of the socity, and Mr. William Q. Judge, a prominent New York lawyer, vice president and leader of the movement in America, Mme. Blavatsky was the founder of the Theosophical Society, and this is a position that cannot well be carried by a coup d'etat orotherwise. Mme. Blavatsky was corresponding secretary of the society, a purely honorary post, which under the constitution, it is unnessary to fill at her decease. During the last six months, in consequence of the growth of the societys, he temporarily exercised the presidential authority in Europe by delegation from Colonel Olcott, in order to facilitate the transaction of business, and with her death the delegation naturally becomes void. Her great position in the movement was due to her knowledge, to her ability, to her un-swerving loyalty, not to the holding of office, and the external organization remains practically untoched. Her special function was that of teacher and he or she who would fill her place must have her

Signed-Annie Besant, C. Carter Blake, Doc. Sci.: Herbert Burrows, Laura M Cooper, Isabel Cooper-Oakley, Archibald Keightly, M. B., Cantab.; G. R. S. Mead, B. A., Cantab., secretary European Section, T. S.; Walter R. Olds, Secretary British section; Constance Countess Wachtmeister, W. Wynn Westcot, M. B., London.